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CARBON CONES AND CASES.

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VAPOURS FOR MEDICAL AND SANITARY PURPOSES.

THIS ingenious invention places within our reach a handy means of diffusing Vapours. The Cones are charged with various liquids, viz.: White Rose, Heliotrope, Carbolic Acid, etc., for Perfuming Apartments.

Terebene, Iodine, Sulphurous Acid, etc., for Inhalation.

Special Cones are prepared for the Destruction of Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Cockroaches, etc.

Extra large Cones for disinfecting Hospital Wards, etc.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

FOR HOT CLIMATES.

WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE.

AN effervescent preparation, forming when mixed with water a cooling and refreshing beverage, pleasant to the taste, and invaluable for maintaining the system in a healthy and natural condition.

It relieves Bilious Headaches, Feverishness, and Indigestion, and is especially recommended for sluggish and inactive Liver, Heartburn, Acidity, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bloaths on the Skin, &c.

It is an excellent Aperient, and forms a capital substitute for Seidlitz Powders. In Bottles, 75 Cents each.

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FRUIT CORDIALS

PREPARED FROM THE JUICE OF THE FINEST SELECTED FRESH RIPE FRUIT. Make Delicious Summer Beverages.

RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, DAMSON, BLACK CURRANT, RED CURRANT, ORANGE, PLUM, PINEAPPLE, MORELLA CHERRY, LIME FRUIT, &c. Price, 75 Cents per bottle.

WATSON'S SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF

MAGNESIA

When the body is in a heated or feverish condition, this preparation will be found most grateful, as it tends to produce a slight moisture on the skin, and cools the system generally.

It makes an agreeable Saline Draught, Antacid and mildly Aperient, preferable to any other Saline as a Febrifuge. In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

CAUTION.—Being prepared expressly for Hot Climates, parties requiring the same are advised to be particular to order WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, MANY SO-CALLED similar preparations being acid and irritating to the Stomach and Bowels.

SALT REGAL, A NEW & MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY! For the Prevention and Cure of

FEVER, CHOLERA, &c.
A Favorite Remedy at Home and Abroad. An effervescent White Powder lately discovered which changes colour and develops OZONE—the principle of life. Destroys Parasites and Fungoid growths in impure water, and directly affects Worms and Parasites in the system. Price, \$1 per bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, Sole Agents for HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA. HONGKONG DISPENSARY, May, 1889.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor. Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff. Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. While the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondence of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as to permit the early publication of the paper. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued. The *Hongkong Telegraph* has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application. The *Hongkong Telegraph* is numbered at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 2.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the *Hongkong Telegraph* are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

BIRTH.

At 12, Caine Road, on Saturday, the 18th of May, the wife of CHARLES V. LLOYD, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Bangkok, Siam, on the 30th April, of cholera, Mrs. SARAH JONES SMITH, the wife of the Rev. Samuel J. Smith, aged 77 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889.

On March 29th we wrote as follows:—

"Why did we not, like the *Daily Press* and *China Mail* reprint the remarks made in the San Francisco *Daily Examiner* regarding Captain Walker and the local Shark Fishery Company's barque *Wandering Minstrel*? Simply because we did not wish to publish, without the slightest cause or justification, a gross and cowardly libel on a man whose reputation, so far as we knew, was untarnished. If Captain Walker ever returns to this colony we have not the slightest doubt that he will very

quickly bring his libellers to terms, and it may be possible that the Shark Fishery Company will recognise the necessity of vindicating its *bona fides* in a court of law."

The remarks referred to indicated that Captain WALKER was a scoundrel of the first water, that he had sold the *Wandering Minstrel* to some persons in the South Pacific, and had settled down in a land where he had no post-office address. The authority for these damning insinuations was said to be Mr. A. S. MURRAY, who is agent at San Francisco for the South British Insurance Co., in which concern the *Wandering Minstrel* had been insured in this colony. The object Mr. MURRAY had in view can hardly be doubted; the *Wandering Minstrel* had been amissing for a long time under what appeared most suspicious circumstances, and suspecting or believing that some foul play had been at work, he wished to avoid paying the insurance. If possible. And in offering a reward for any information of the barque's whereabouts the Agents of the South British Insurance Co., was well within his rights, but in giving as a fact to a reporter of the San Francisco *Daily Examiner* the inference that Capt. WALKER had committed a criminal breach of trust, he certainly committed a very grievous injustice and a gross error of judgment.

The Shark Fishery Company being a local enterprise in which the colony had an interest, we made every possible inquiry into the truth or otherwise of the serious accusations against Captain WALKER, so foolishly reproduced from the San Francisco paper by our local contemporaries; but for a time without result. Neither the Manager of the Shark Fishery Company nor the Agent of the South British Insurance Co. would give any information, although both these gentlemen appeared to believe that a report that was current to the effect that Captain WALKER had sold the *Wandering Minstrel* at Callao, Peru, was well founded. However, on May 1st a representative of this journal interviewed Capt. DUNCAN of the barque *Kilikani*, which had recently arrived from Honolulu, and on that date we published his statement of what he actually knew of the *Wandering Minstrel*. Captain DUNCAN stated that the barque had cleared early last year for French Frigate Shoal and Midway Island, where he ought to have filled up in about three or four months; but nothing had been heard of the vessel until Autumn, when news reached Honolulu, and was published in the papers there, that she had been sold in South America. Further that a Captain CAMERON, who had shipped as third mate on the *Wandering Minstrel* in Honolulu, had written to two well known residents there stating that he had set up a hotel at Port Townsend, in Washington Territory, having received \$1000 "bonus" from Captain WALKER.

On the strength of this report the impression became general that Captain WALKER had betrayed his employers and committed a most scandalous breach of trust; but we are glad to say that all such beliefs are entirely unfounded. We received by the *Oceanic* this morning the *Hawaiian Gazette* of April 9th, which contains a full report of the wreck of the *Wandering Minstrel* on Midway Island, of the privations suffered by Captain WALKER, his family, and crew, during a fourteen months' sojourn on that desolate spot, and of their ultimate rescue and arrival at Honolulu. This report will be found in another part of this issue, and we need only now express our gratification that our confidence in Captain WALKER's good faith has been so amply vindicated.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Swift* was at Chinkiang on the 11th inst.

COURT NEWS.—The Governor came down town to-day and had a tooth taken out.

WE regret that, owing to unusual pressure on our space, the telegrams received by the American mail, have been "crowded out" of this issue. They will appear on Monday.

AN Emergency Convocation of Victoria Chapter No. 925, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock, precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

INSPECTOR Craddock and Detective Inspector Mann went by the mail to-day, on leave. Mr. Mann carried away with him a very handsome ivory-handled cane, presented by the Chinese detectives as a souvenir.

CAPTAIN Metcalfe's many friends in this Colony will hear with regret that he is retiring from the service, his voyage in the O. and O. steamship *Oceanic*, which arrived in port this morning, being the last in that line.

A MAT-BAG merchant in Square Street bought a quantity of half-burnt bags that had been salvaged from the recent fire in Wilkies Street, this week, and 1 at night some sparks that had been smouldering in them burst into flame and burnt the lot up.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel holding company pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

THE French gunboat *Chasseur*, Capt. Bugard, arrived this forenoon from Macao.

THERE is a water famine in Bangkok, and cargo-boats have to bring a daily supply to the city from the river, above Paknam. Absence of rain is the cause of the scarcity.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glenfalloch*, from London, left Singapore yesterday for this port, and is expected on the 23rd inst.

THE *Siam Mercantile Gazette* of the 4th inst. states that a few cases of cholera are occurring daily at Bangkok, but that the disease seems to be of a mild type, as the deaths are not numerous.

THE General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamship *Wingana*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning.

A REGULAR meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A COOLIE was charged before Mr. Wodehouse to-day with stealing \$481 from a merchant at Wanchai. He was sent out on the 11th inst. with the money to pay bills, and returned yesterday with a tale about having been robbed of nearly all. He was remanded.

A WEEK ago an old woman fell down some stairs in a house on Hollywood Road, and died shortly afterwards. Today an old man fell down the stairs of a house two or three doors away, and received fatal injuries. A fund is now being started to chin-chin joss, and avert further calamities of the sort, but there will continue to be no hand-rails, and the stairs will still be at the old angle of 60 degrees.

THE *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 26th April says:—By the outgoing steamer to-morrow, the *Changsha*, one of the China Navigation Company's vessels, there will be a well filled saloon. Twenty-four passengers had booked up to yesterday, and as she calls at several of the Queensland ports en route further additions will probably be made. In connection with this China trade, it is a little remarkable that the Chinese are still leaving Australia without regard to the disabilities as to returning. The *Changsha* takes away this ship, which is many times more than she brought to Australia.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. Spooner, chief excise officer to the Opium Farm, went down to Quarry Bay with a number of excisemen and some police, under Acting Inspector Hanson, to raid the quarters of the coolies employed in and around the Refinery for opium. All the coolies turned out, to the number of about three hundred, and armed themselves with bamboo and stones, as on previous occasions. Just as they were about to commence an onslaught, however, Mr. Spooner quietly pointed his revolver close to one of the ringleaders' face, and they quietened down like magic. Very little opium was found, as it happened, but the keeper of an illicit divan was caught, and fined \$30 this morning.

SAYS a letter from London to the New York *Sun*:—"For years the life of King Milan has been one of profligacy and violent excesses. He shared with Prince Rudolf the honor of being the most dissolute man in Europe, and the violent death of the Crown Prince of Austria at the culmination of a career of debauchery undoubtedly affected the King of Servia. Milan leaves the throne to go off with the heavy featured, but majestic-looking, Mme. Christich. She has a lot of money from her father, who is a banker in Constantinople. The pair will settle down in some quiet spot in Greece. There is a Mr. Christich, but he is of the shadows, a nebulous and misty character, and that part of him which has a tangible existence is understood to be quite ready for a divorce."

A MEETING of members of the Jockey Club interested in the Subscription Griffin for next year's race meeting was held in the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon. The Hon. P. Ryrie presided, and there were present Messrs. Max Grote (Acting Clerk of the Course), Jas. Bell-Irving, R. Fraser-Smith, D. McCulloch, F. H. Holmke, N. C. Murray, John Andrew, S. J. Danby, and J. Armstrong. After some conversation it was unanimously decided that the contract for supplying the griffins for the racing season 1889 should be again offered to Messrs. Symons and Sewell, of Shanghai Horse Bazaar, on the same conditions as last year—namely, that the griffins, carrying rosettes, should be able to do 1 min. 40 secs. for six furlongs, and be landed in Hongkong at a cost not exceeding \$150 for each pony; that no disards from training stables be included in the mob; and that Mr. H. J. H. Tripp should have full authority to check the trials and pass the ponies that accomplished the distance in the stipulated time. Several members expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the Horse Bazaar had carried out the contract during the past two years. The list of names passed round and 35 subscriptions were taken up in a few minutes, the extreme limit for each subscriber being two griffins. It is expected that at least fifty ponies will be subscribed for.

THE *Siam Mercantile Gazette* of 4th inst. has the following:—"Frederick A. Hitchcock, the engineer who is alleged to have fired a revolver at Captain Anderson of the Oriental Hotel on the 25th April, was arrested the same evening and brought before Mr. E. H. French, Acting British Consul next morning and charged with the offence. Mr. Child appeared for the prisoner, the prisoner being undefended. After several witnesses had been examined the further hearing was adjourned till the following day, when further evidence was adduced. The prisoner was then cautioned in the usual way and asked if he had anything to say, but he replied he had nothing to say at present. He then was committed for trial the hall being filled at two securities of \$300 each. The trial cannot take place until the return of the steamship *Pakham*, as two important witnesses are employed on board of that vessel."

Hitchcock was well known in Hongkong about a dozen years ago, when he held the position of second engineer on board the Chinese Revenue cruiser *Siam-chi*, which vessel was then officered by Europeans under the direction of the Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. If we remember rightly Hitchcock had to leave the *Siam-chi* owing to alleged neglect in reference to the vessel's boilers, at the time the vessel was thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the Dock Company at Jardine's patent slip. The *Siam-chi*, by the way, was the last vessel that used Jardine's slip—an institution closely identified with the names of John Jack and other Hongkong worthies of a bygone generation. Hitchcock had the name of being a decent little fellow, and we regret to learn that he has got himself into such serious trouble.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Brindisi*, from London, left Singapore for this port at 6.30 p.m. yesterday.

MESSRS. Willard and Sheridan's "Fun on the Bristol" company were performing at the Opera House, Brisbane, at the end of April.

MR. S. Brown, our new Surveyor-General, arrived to-day by the O. and O. steamship *Oceanic*, from San Francisco, via Yokohama.

THE steamer *Pechili* was floated off Drinkwater Point on the 8th inst., and after re-shipping her cargo, proceeded to Tientsin. Luckily the vessel sustained no damage.

SAMPAN-MEN are about the most impudent, extortionate fellows to be found, especially those around Murray Pier. Yesterday Lieut. Wasey, of H.M.S. *Mutine*, hired one to take him off, the distance being not very great, but on the way the fellow demanded thirty cents, and because he could not get it refused to either go on or return, so Mr. Wasey had to pull the boat back himself. The rascal was fined \$10 this morning. Several of his companions in crime were fined for defacing the numbers on their boats, and other offences.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

The May Sessions were opened this morning, there being eight cases, with fourteen prisoners, for trial. The following were the jurors:—Messrs. A. J. Palmer, S. V. Remedios, J. M. D'Almeida, F. M. Gutierrez, W. Wilson, W. Lilley, and Lau Pong.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL ROBBERIES.

Lueng Yau was indicted for stealing a gold watch and other articles, the property of his employer, Mr. Fullerton Henderson, from the Hongkong Hotel on various occasions last month. He pleaded guilty on all the counts, admitting that he took the property to pawn, but saying that he did so to send money home, as his father was dying, and that he intended to redeem everything. His Lordship said he was in a position of trust—he betrayed it, which was a serious offence, and he would be sentenced to fifteen calendar months' hard labor on each count, the terms to be concurrent. The property was to be returned to the owner.

KIDNAPING.

Kwan Ta was indicted for kidnaping a girl aged five years, and sentenced to three years imprisonment. The sessions are adjourned till Monday.

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was held at the Company's offices this afternoon, for the purpose of considering a number of special resolutions.

The Hon. P. Ryrie presided, and among those present were Messrs. E. R. Bellios, J. J. Francis, F. Gomes, (Directors) Danby, F. Henderson, Cohen, Ozorio, Rustomjee, Armstrong, and a number of Chinese shareholders. Mr. T. Arnold, (Secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—"These resolutions are of themselves pretty explanatory of the object of the meeting. You are all well aware that the object of the directors is to strengthen the Company. It is on the cards that there may be new routes of communication in connection with the Canton province, and that we may require a flotilla of boats to carry on the traffic. Therefore the directors have prepared for you an emergency. There is also another very favorable feature in this movement, in that it has attracted the support of the leading Chinese residents in the Colony. That, I consider, is a very great feature, showing as it does that they have come forward with the intention of supporting the Company, which as you know, has for many years conducted an excellent business, and one which we are anxious to keep going at all costs. Hence the advisability of the step which we are about to take. It might be said that it would be difficult to get investments for this large sum which we propose to add, but I and my brother directors are confident that we will be no difficulty—it will be easily invested, and the chances are that with that and other circumstances—such as increase of business and other circumstances which need not be mentioned, there will be no diminution. We hope so, and we feel we have a ground for that hope. I think this sum with which we propose to augment the capital of the Company will be readily forthcoming. The concern, as I said before, is a sound and good one, and is capable of extension to a very considerable degree. I do not think there is anything else to add, except that we are getting out a new boat now, which we expect will beat anything that ever ran out here, and we may have occasion for others. She is almost completed, and any rate her keel is laid and her construction proceeding. What we may require in the future, though, the future will decide, but meanwhile, by taking the steps we propose, we are prepared for any eventualities. He then proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$1,000,000 by the issue of 40,000 new shares of \$20 each, which shall be fully paid up as hereinafter provided; and that the Board be authorized to issue such New Shares at a premium of \$15 per Share, such premium to be paid as hereinafter provided."

Mr. Sin Aing seconded, and it was adopted. Mr. Bellios moved the next resolution:—"That the said New Shares be offered to the Persons who on the 17th day of June, 1889, shall be registered Shareholders of the existing Shares, in the proportion of one New Share for every existing Share, and such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of New Shares which each such registered Shareholder shall be entitled to take up, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted in writing and accompanied by the full amount of \$20 per Share, will be deemed to be not accepted, and all non-accepted Shares shall be disposed of in such a manner, at such times, and on such conditions as the Board may determine. A premium of \$15 for every such accepted Share shall be paid on the 1st July, 1889, and if not then so paid, shall carry interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per Annum until fully paid. Mr. Danby seconded, and it was agreed to. Mr. Gomes moved:—"That all premia on the said New Shares be carried to the Depreciation and Insurance Fund mentioned in Article No. 122 of the Company's Articles of Association." Mr. Poon Pong seconded. Carried. Mr. Henderson moved:—"That Article No. 90 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the words 'Five Thousand Shares' the words 'Fifty Thousand Shares'." Mr. Lee Sing seconded. Carried. Mr. Cohen moved:—"That Article No. 124 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the words 'Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' the words 'One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars,' and in lieu of the words 'Three Hundred Thousand Dollars' the words 'Five Hundred Thousand Dollars'." Mr. Yee Sui Wan seconded. Carried. The Chairman intimated that the resolutions would require confirmation at a meeting a fortnight hence, and hoped those present would attend. Mr. Danby asked if the directors had given serious consideration to the suggestion which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* some time ago with reference to a fourth steamer to run to Macao? The Chairman replied that they had ordered a new steamer which was intended for that line. She would be called the *Ling Shao*. Mr. Danby then moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and secretary, and the proceedings terminated.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED ABSCONDER.

When the *Changsha* arrived here early this morning from Australia Inspector Corcoran was waiting for her with a warrant for one Arthur Edward Bold Hornblower, who, the Melbourne Herald had telegraphed, had absconded with £2200 belonging to the Bank of Victoria, and was supposed to have taken a steamer passage on the *Changsha* under the name of Graham. On making inquiries, a steamer passenger was found to be on board, having booked under that name, and he was arrested. He was transferred, along with his luggage, to the lock-up, and taken before Mr. Wodehouse this morning when the rest of the cases had been disposed of. He was a slender young man, very respectably dressed, and betraying no signs of anything but disgust at being mistaken for an absconding bank clerk.

Inspector Corcoran stated that by virtue of a warrant issued in pursuance of a telegram received from Melbourne he boarded the *Changsha* this morning, to look for a steamer passenger named Graham. He found that the prisoner had taken a passage in that name, and arrested him. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the charge.

Mr. Wodehouse asked the Inspector to read the description given in the telegram, and see how far it answered the personal appearance of the prisoner.

Inspector Corcoran said it described him as being aged about 25, height 5 ft. 8 in. (Prisoner:—I am 5 ft. 11 in.) slender, dark, shallow complexion, dark moustache and side whiskers, dark mu dy eyes, dark under eyes, and good manner.

His Worship, after looking carefully at the prisoner, said that if any mistake had been made he was very sorry, but he was afraid nothing could be done until they got further information from Australia except remand the case. He supposed the prisoner was not in a position to find bail here.

Prisoner:—Well, I have £20, but I shall want it. His Worship:—Oh! £20 would not nearly cover that; the larceny with which you are charged amounts to over £2,000. I remand the case for a week now, and if we are able to go on with it earlier we will do so.

Prisoner:—Can I make application for my sketching materials? His Worship thought it would be better for all his property to remain in the hands of the police at present. He asked the Inspector if the prisoner's clothes had been examined?

Inspector Corcoran replied that they had, and only a gold watch, gold ring, and a penny found. The prisoner was then removed.

It is almost certain that the prisoner is not the man wanted. The telegram says that the absconded bank clerk is one Arthur Edward Bold Hornblower, who cleared out with £2,200, and a reward of £350 is offered for his apprehension. The prisoner hardly corresponds to one of the particulars of identity, except that of being a steamer passenger—the only one on the *Changsha*.

This is his story, given with every appearance of truth:—"My name is John Ferdinand Lemm, I belong to Snaill's Bay, Balmain, Sydney, and am an architect. My people are well-to-do there; my brother-in-law, Mr. E. H. Buchanan, being Mayor of Balmain. Until recently I was employed in his office, but hearing of his accounts of the prospects in my line in China, and Japan I decided to go and see. My father said I must make my own way, for my own benefit, so as I was not over affluent I took a steamer passage giving an assumed name—Graham—in order that any of my friends who might see the name would not recognise me. Up to my leaving I heard nothing of any absconding bank clerk. I told the officers of the *Changsha* as soon as we got out that my name was Lemm, and was known by that name all along. It is written in my indentures, my passport, diploma, business accounts, and private letters, engraved on my watch, marked on my linen, and painted on my baggage, all of which can be easily proved in five minutes."

Mr. Webster has been retained for the defence, and we understand that cablegrams have been already despatched asking for details of his identification as Lemm.

THE DRAINAGE AT THE PEAK.

The following petition, which speaks for itself, has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor by a number of residents at the Peak:—

The Undersigned, residents at the Peak, and others respectfully beg to call the attention of the Government to the unsatisfactory state of the new drainage at the Peak. This new system, which was inaugurated towards the middle of last year, appears to perpetuate all the evil smells that exist in the lower levels of the town. (The various roads along which the underground sewage is carried, are thickly studded with ventilating traps, and the air around these vents is seriously contaminated with the fetid gases which escape from the sewers. Children are most liable to contract disease owing to the foul air reaching them in a concentrated form, while the tendency of children is to play around these openings.)

Without any idea of posing as experts in the matter of drainage, we cannot but apply common sense to the evidences that surround us. It seems as if the area of the Peak is perhaps more peculiarly fitted than any other part of the island for open surface drains. These, in this tropical climate, are innocuous, for the deadly fermentations which take place in almost all covered drains is avoided. If in sight and can be removed, deposited in the underground system. On the score of cost, let alone the question of efficiency, the exposed drain is superior to the subterranean sewer. Substantially constructed, side-gutter would, in our opinion, meet all the needs of the locality at a comparatively trifling outlay. It is our earnest wish that the Government will carefully consider the defects that are

apparent in the present system with the view to its suppression or the adoption of remedial measures. For it would be a crying evil if we import to the higher levels the risks of disease that are so painfully apparent in the lower. (Here follow the signatures.)

THE PROPOSED DIRECT CABLE TO SINGAPORE.

The annexed correspondence on the above subject has been forwarded to us for publication:—

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

SIR,—Adverting to previous correspondence, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Manager in China of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, and the Great Northern Telegraph Company, of Copenhagen, on the subject of a proposed direct telegraphic communication with Singapore, and to state that the offer now made differs from the previous one inasmuch as having all the advantages offered by the latter, it includes also that of communication with an island of rapidly growing importance, in which Hongkong is likely to have special interest.

I am to add that His Excellency, Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon has, since the date of the last correspondence with the Chamber, impressed on the Governor the great importance of a second line of communication with Singapore, being of opinion that, even if the line were cut after a declaration of war, the passage over it of a single message to the effect that war was imminent, might be worth to this Colony more than the whole of any subsidy that has ever been asked.

Sir Nowell Salmon is also of opinion that in case of war the line *via* Borneo would be of special value as being near the route of the trade between China and Australia.

Under the circumstances His Excellency the Governor would be glad to receive the views of the Chamber on Mr. Judd's communication.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK STEWART,

Colonial Secretary.

To the Secretary, the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

THE MANAGER OF THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH CO., TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to state the following for the information of His Excellency the Governor:—

It will be within His Excellency's recollection that in 1885, 1886, and 1888, the question of a cable from Hongkong to Singapore, not touching on Foreign territory was considered by this Government, without however any definite decision being taken.

I am now instructed by my Directors to inform His Excellency that the Authorities of British North Borneo have addressed them with a view to the extension of our system to that place by means of a cable from Singapore to British North Borneo, touching *en route* at Labuan and Sarawak.

Should this arrangement be carried out, an opportunity would be afforded, by continuing the new cable from North Borneo to Hongkong, of giving this colony direct communication with that rapidly developing country, and at the same time providing that alternative route to Singapore, touching only on British territory, which has been so generally recognized as politically and strategically important.

I would point out that the existing cables are amply sufficient to carry a considerable increase of the present traffic, and as the additional traffic due to the establishment of the proposed new cable would be entirely insignificant in proportion to the large outlay, my Directors instruct me to state that the extension could only be carried out in consideration of the undertaking being subsidised by the Governments interested.

I would mention that the subsidies named in my letter of April 14th, 1888, were for a duration of 20 years, that being the period upon which all our actual calculations are based, and I am now instructed to enquire whether the Government of Hongkong would be disposed to grant a subsidy for 20 years for this purpose, and if so, of what amount.

As I gather that one of the objections taken by the Chamber of Commerce to our former proposals was that the advantages were purely political, I would now beg to point out that the present proposition, if carried into effect, would subvert both political and commercial interests.

I have, &c.,

WALTER JUDD,</

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.

To the Editors of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—The dividend warrants of the "North China Insurance Co." for 1888 state—

Interest on Capital 11%
... per cent. on contributions 10%
Interest on Reserved Fund 10s.
8d. per share

Thus shareholders, in addition to their interest on Capital, are credited with interest on Reserve Fund, which belongs to them.

In the latest printed reports of the "China Traders" and "Union" it appears that the interest on their large Reserve Funds is divided amongst both contributors of business and shareholders.

The interest on, say, the China Traders Co.'s Reserve Fund at 5 per cent. would amount to over \$10,000, and if divided solely amongst shareholders is equal to more than \$1.25 per share.

Yours faithfully,
INVESTOR.
Foonchow, 13th May, 1889.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To the Editors of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Your remarks in your issue of the 1st inst. regarding "Punjoms and the irrepressible Mr. Richter," Manager of that Company, are fully justified. What the gentleman is doing loafing around here, or what the wonderfully energetic Directors are doing in submitting to this, I know not.

It is now high time that we ascertained whether "Punjom" is really what it has been represented to be, and it strikes me, as well as a good many of my fellow shareholders here, that the only way to do this is to get hold of a practical man who will sink a shaft, as suggested by Mr. Haughton several years ago. Should the reef be found, specimens of the quartz could be forwarded to Melbourne and London and reliable results of its treatment obtained. We would then know whether any further expenditure would be justified. Hitherto the funds of the Company have been "frittered" away in salaries to a highly paid and, as demonstrated by results, thoroughly incompetent staff. The services of all these "drones" should be at once dispensed with.

And now a word or two about the energetic Board of Directors of the Punjom Company. What have they done during the years since the Company was started, to give the capital of \$400,000, it ought to have been discovered whether the concession could be worked profitably. The fresh capital of \$200,000 just called up, should be carefully guarded, and the information we are all thirsting to know, ought, in my opinion, to be ascertained by an expenditure of less than \$50,000.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
A SINGAPORE SHAREHOLDER.
Singapore, 9th May, 1889.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Chang-sha*, Capt. J. E. Williams, arrived from Australia this morning. We take the subjoined telegrams from our Sydney exchanges:—

LONDON, April 13th.
Speaking at Norwich last night, the Earl of Rosebery stated that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measures attempted too much. If the country returned a House pledged to the principle, the Ministry should appoint a commission, comprising the greatest lawyers, jurists, and civil servants, to report upon the question as to how the scheme could be adjusted to the Parliamentary system.

April 14th.
Russia has decided to reinforce her military forces on the German frontier by the addition of 10,000 men.

Advices from Zanzibar state that the Arab chief (Buhiri), who has hitherto displayed much hostility to the German in East Africa, is suing for peace with Captain Wissmann.

April 15th.
Edward Molloy, who was examined as a witness before the *Times* Parrell Special Commission, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for perjury.

It is announced that a Berlin syndicate intend to start a German bank in Sydney.

April 16th.
A Rousillon journal in Roumania asserts that the war will be declared against King Charles. It is asserted in Paris that France will commence a war of tariffs if the agreement arrived at by the Sugar Convention is enforced.

Count Herbert Bismarck and Dr. Kraud, formerly German Consul-General at Sydney, will probably attend the Samoan Conference on behalf of Germany. The Conference will open in Berlin on May 1.

Mr. Sewell, American Consul at Samoa, will be appointed disbursing officer for America at the Conference, but it is thought that he will really attend the Conference to act as promoter to the American delegates.

The *Kohleis Zeitung* declares that the presence of Mr. Bates, the American delegate, will lessen the chances of an amicable result.

Telegrams from Washington indicate that the United States delegates will be directed to insist upon absolute autonomy in Samoa, under a native Government.

According to the *Daily News*, a Berlin reporter asserts that Lord Salisbury refused to allow the colonies of Australia to send delegates to the Conference.

April 17th.
An eight-oar race will take place on the Thames during the summer between a crew representing the University of Yale College, in the U. S. States, and the Cambridge crew which defeated Oxford in the late University boat race.

The French Senate has ordered the house of M. Paul de Cassagnac, the well known journalist and politician, to be searched.

April 18th.
It is reported in Belgrade that King Milan divorced his Queen, Natalie, and abdicated the throne of Servia, under a hypocritical suggestion of the Madame Chischid, wife of the Servian Ambassador in Berlin. It is also said that King Milan was frequently her domestic medium.

O'Connor, the American champion oarsman, has telegraphed to Mr. Innes his willingness to row Seale on the Thames in August, for £500 a side and the championship of the world.

Live cattle are being exported to England from the River Plate.

It is reported that the *Times* pays £500 into court, in satisfaction of the libel action brought in an English court by Mr. Parrell against that journal.

Seven steamers, with 600 emigrants, sailed from Liverpool yesterday for America.

April 19th.
Sir Frederick Napier Broome, Governor of Western Australia, suggests to Lord Knutsford that £1,000,000 should be spent in establishing a national scheme for the colonization of the south-west corner of the colony of Western Australia. He believes it would be highly successful, and the larger the operations the more self-supporting the scheme would become.

Captain Shaw, Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, asks the London Council to quadruple the fire-escape stations at a cost of £160,000 annually, and to increase the plant required for quipping such stations to the extent of £45,000.

Vice-Admiral Schestakoff directing the Russian Ministry for Marine, has recommended to the Administration that a large number of additional cruisers be built to supplement the Russian navy.

The text of Prince Bismarck's despatch to Dr. Stuelbel, the new German Consul for Samoa, has been published in a White Book upon Samoan affairs. The Chancellor's despatch states in Samoa, to be held responsible for the evils which have since resulted to the German arms from the military action of December 17th last, undertaken against Mataafa, the Samoan chief.

This action, the despatch proceeds to describe as having "needlessly impeded peace with America."

Prince Bismarck then declares that Germany has no orders to give the Samoans about their management and control of their own national affairs, but, on the contrary, the mission of Germany in that country is restricted to protecting German subjects settled there, so as to enable them to develop commerce and trade.

The despatch next instructs the incoming Consul that the commanders of German vessels on the Samoan station are to use their own discretion when any requisition for forces shall be made to them from the Consul, unless such requisition is supported by direct authority from the Imperial German Foreign Office.

Mr. Parrell has withdrawn his libel action against the *Times*, in which damages were laid at £100,000.

In replying to a correspondent on the question of Home Rule and Irish representation in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone says he declines to bind himself regarding the number and manner of the retention of Irish members at Westminster, if Home Rule be granted.

April 20th.
It is expected that there will be a general exodus of Mormons from Utah to Northern Mexico.

M. Gilly, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for defaming the Budget Committee.

Licht, the authority on sugar beet, estimates that the production of beet for the first seven months of the current year is 188,000 tons in excess of the amount for the corresponding period of last year. It is estimated that the European beet yield will show a surplus for the running campaign of 270,000 tons. It is expected that the high prices will increase the world's average beet yield, and that in Europe by possibly 10 per cent. It is estimated that the stocks at the end of August will be 160,000 tons below those of last year, and the consumption will be 200,000 tons higher.

Owing to Nihilist threats, the Prefect of St. Petersburg is persuading the Czar not to attend the funeral of the Russian Minister for Works.

Several artillery officers in the Russian army have been arrested at St. Petersburg on suspicion of being Nihilists.

Irish emigrants are leaving Connaught and Munster in large numbers for the United States. A great rush of immigration has set in.

It is reported that Russia demands 45,000 roubles from France in satisfaction of the bombardment of Sagallo on the Red Sea coast, by the French.

Servia is bordering on a state of anarchy. King Milan, fearing the return of Queen Natalie, will probably abridge his travels to the Riviera.

A section of the Cabinet is willing to decree the expulsion of King Milan from Servia.

The Servian Regent has formally received the Austrian Ambassador at Belgrade, M. Ristic, in reply to a toast, expressed goodwill towards Austria, and asserted that he would always endeavour to maintain cordial relations with that country.

Austria is strongly fortifying Serejevo, the capital of Bosnia.

A great conflagration has occurred in New York. The fire broke out at Wilcox's lard refinery and rapidly extended to other buildings, consisting of warehouses and stores.

A block of warehouses extending for half a mile along the river frontage was burned down. The fire was the largest that has taken place in New York for many years.

The loss is estimated at 3,000,000 dollars. The American delegates to the Samoan Conference to be held in Berlin have arrived at Queenstown.

Mr. Bates, one of the delegates, to whom Prince Bismarck took exception, says that his own personal opinion in regard to Samoa will remain dormant, and that he will act as the agent of his Government.

Mr. Casson, American Minister at Berlin, considers it is impossible that Mr. Bates can be a *persona non grata* to Prince Bismarck. The three countries, he says, are agreed that Samoa should be neutral, and that foreign subjects in the group shall be fully protected. Mr. Casson expresses his belief that the Conference will be successful.

April 21st.
A boat has been found in the Atlantic indicating the probable safety of a large number of emigrants who sailed from Denmark for America in a vessel which was believed to have foundered.

In consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever in Brazil, Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has issued an official notification warning intending emigrants against proceeding to Brazil during the existence of the epidemic.

Some further particulars have been received in regard to the supposed loss of an emigrant vessel in the Atlantic, by which it was at first feared that a large number of emigrants were drowned. It appears that the *Danmark*, an emigrant ship, bound for America, became disabled, and was picked up by the English ship *Missouri*. Falling to take the *Danmark* in tow, the *Missouri* jettisoned her cargo in order to make room for the emigrants on board.

The *Danmark*, who numbered 700. They were safely landed at the Azores.

(The *Missouri* is a British ship of 3372 tons, built at Glasgow, belonging to the Missouri S.S. Company (G. Warren and Co.). The *Danmark* is also a British steamer of 2136 tons, and was owned by the National Steamship Company.)

April 22nd.
It is rumored that General Boulanger's stay in London will only be of a temporary character.

During his stay he will occupy apartments at the Bristol Hotel.

It is proposed to erect a memorial hall in Kivale to Adam Smith.

The New York Yacht Club will nominate the *Volunteer* against the Earl of Dunraven's yacht *Volunteer* for the international yacht race.

The ship of the expedition is expected to visit St. Petersburg at the end of May.

The Government of the United States of Colombia has refused to extend the time within which M. de Lesseps is to complete the Panama Canal beyond the year 1892.

In reviewing the German corvette *Alexandrine* which is under orders to proceed to Samoa, the Emperor William made a speech, in the course of which he eulogised the devotion and discipline of the naval heroes who perished in the hurricane at Samoa.

The *Chronicle* announces that Prince Bismarck is trying to arrange with England to promote the German colonies in the event of war between France and Germany. Lord Salisbury is said to be favourable to such an arrangement on condition that Germany makes a Russian advance on Stambul or Herat a *cassus belli*.

News has been received from the Sulu that the dervishes have captured Port Halab. The garrison escaped by steamer to Suakin.

At a meeting of Boulangerists held in Paris a letter was read from General Boulanger, in which he declared that the National Party in France were incapable of embarking in adventures dangerous to the peace of Europe.

The Edinburgh Town Council has resolved by 24 votes to 13 to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Parrell.

April 23rd.
The Duke of Edinburgh, who is suffering from a severe attack of Maltese fever, is still confined to his bed, although he is improving. He is very weak.

Speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. John Morley said he was favourable to the eight-hours principle if it could be secured without recourse to Parliament.

The Irish Nationalist organ, *United Ireland*, warns Scotch and Ulster tenants that they will probably be massacred if they take farms from which the previous tenants have been evicted.

Sir George Trevelyan has taken place in West Wisconsin, United States. 15,000 settlers have been rendered homeless.

Sellers of German beet ask 74s.; buyers offer 65s. The excited state of the market through speculation is expected to produce a collapse.

Colonel Hotted Smith, the Governor of Suakin, has sailed with an Egyptian force to retake Port Halab, which was recently reported to have been captured by the dervishes.

Lord Salisbury delivered a speech at Bristol today, in the course of which he referred to the Home Rule question. He said that the principle of a nationality for Ireland was a barren of solid argument. Men were bound by the present condition of affairs, and not by the memories of the past. No previous opposition to the demands of Ireland justified present embroilment and fraud. The union of the Conservatives and Unionists was becoming closer every day. The growth of the Primrose League was transcendently more valuable to the country than party interests or the solution of current questions, as it was instrumental in cementing all classes of the community. Only the gravest necessity to protect the enormous fabric of England's commercial industry had induced her Majesty's Government to bring forward their scheme for increasing the efficiency of the Navy. While England was on the most friendly terms with every nation; the aspect of affairs might change with the suddenness of a summer shower. Only the coastal countries on the Continent were menacing England. A Home Rule policy would compel England to watch Ireland with the same care that the nations of the Continent have to be watched. The Government would increase the number of the owners of land in Ireland before granting local government, which would contain no germs of Home Rule, or which would seek to obtain it as a last hope. Irish progress would be the result of a long spell of firm and impartial law.

April 24th.
Mr. Chamberlain advises that a joint canvass should be made in the Birmingham constituency to determine the relative strength of the Conservatives and Unionists.

Mr. Chamberlain in the course of a speech delivered in Birmingham advocated free education.

It is reported in the City that Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, intends to issue short-dated Exchequer Bonds, to bear the same interests as Consols, and thus provide for the conversion of the remainder of the National Debt.

It is reported that Sir E. King Milan intends to enter a monastery at Jerusalem and qualify himself for election as the Patriarch of Servia. The ex-King is said to be seeking to induce the Metropolitan, Theodosius, not to resign his see. The Regent and the Ministry are in favour of the restoration of Michael, the Metropolitan who was deposed by the ex-King.

The German corvette *Alexandrine*, which is at Gibraltar, sails for Samoa to-day.

At Vienna there are incessant conflicts between the populace and the army. The military were frequently cleared by the mob. The cavalry are assuming an anti-Semitic character, and the mob displayed great savagery. They tried to set fire to a gun factory. The military then fired on the people, wounding many of them.

General Boulanger has arrived at Dover. The South Eastern Railway Company provided him with a special steamer and train, and paid him all the honours of Royalty.

General Boulanger, accompanied by M. Henri Rochefort, M. Naquet (deputy), and Comte Dillon, subsequently arrived in London. Crowds of people were present at the terminus, and greeted the French party with cheers and hisses.

General Boulanger delays the signing of his manifesto, and will not remain in England beyond October next. He is satisfied with the ardour of his welcome.

The condition of the Duke of Edinburgh is critical; the fever is unabated. The Queen is alarmed at the unfavourable turn which his illness has taken.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of a speech before the Liberal Unionist Conference at Birmingham, lauded the Irish policy of the Government, which he said had reduced crime in Ireland, and had secured a peaceful and orderly return to the industries of the country. The policy of the Government, he said, was a failure, and that of the Liberal Democratic party, and more generous than Mr. Gladstone's. No town council or local board would tolerate a week of the impertinence and the obstruction that the House of Commons had suffered for years from the Irish party.

April 24th.
The steamer *Guthrie*, which was placed in quarantine on arrival from Hongkong, is to be released on Monday next. The passengers and crew who were not affected by the small-pox will be liberated on the following Saturday. The two small-pox patients are progressing favourably.

LONDON, April 25th.
Thirty-six colonist students have secured high positions in the honour lists at the University and College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. New South Wales has 10, Adelaide two, Tasmania three, Victoria six, and New Zealand 15.

In speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne last night, Mr. John Morley announced that the next Liberal Government would appoint an official to enrol qualified voters.

The British Expedition to the Salyah River has destroyed the capital, Windib, and released 100 prisoners.

Joseph Thompson, the well-known Victorian boxer, has deposited £100 towards a boxing match for £500 or £1,000 a side and the championship of Australia, between Slavin and either Smith or Mitchell. Mitchell is willing to box Slavin at the end of the summer. He is at present engaged in training for his contest with Kilrain.

The Committee of the French Senate have charged General Boulanger with transferring, when Minister for War, a contract for timed provisions intended for the army, from an Australian contractor to Comte Dillon, who would the concession for four million francs. M. Prevot, a deputy for the Seine, declares that the contract was publicly adjudged to Dillon, not Dillon; who, wanting capital, asked M. Prevot to cooperate with him.

The envoys of the Powers will be absent from the opening of the Paris Exhibition, their action being intended as a protest against the commemoration of the French Revolution.

The Marquis of Lorne, speaking at a meeting held in Birmingham, declared that if Ireland were to be financially cast off, Trustees would be unable to invest in Irish securities; and it would be cruel to treat Ireland as the colonies are treated, which were, except in name, separate nations.

Many naval officers have been arrested at Cronstadt on a charge of having conspired against the Czar.

Baron de Worms, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, is at present in Paris. He is endeavouring to persuade the French Government to accept the Sugar Bounties Convention.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne, declared that the Opposition would oppose the Sugar Bounties Convention tooth and nail.

The *Tagdewitz Zeitung* demands the punishment of the Samoans who attacked the German "mines," and the permanent pacification of the group on the lines followed by England in regard to Egypt.

The Socialists have joined the tramway strike riots in Vienna. The soldiers have been drenched with foul liquids. The troops were with difficulty prevented from firing on the mob. The committee of the Town Council has decided to fine the Tramway Company 50,000 florins, because of the irregular manner in which the traffic of the city was conducted. The riot is now ceasing.

The crisis of the Maltese fever from which the Duke of Edinburgh is now suffering has passed. Lord Lansdale declares that the Hay River cataract in Alaska surpasses the Niagara Falls. The river is a mile and a half in width, and the fall is over a precipice of 200ft.

A food and water famine is said to exist at Oklahoma Reserve, which has just been opened to settlement by the United States Government. In their distress the disappointed selectors have encroached upon the adjacent Indian reserve; and the Indians, resenting the intrusion of the whites, have gone on the war-path against the latter.

Advices from Belgrade report that Queen Natalie and her son, King Alexander, will meet with the next fortnight.

April 26th.
Sir E. B. Mallet, British Ambassador at Berlin, and Messrs Charles Stewart Scott and Joseph Arch Crowe, will represent England at the Samoan Conference to be opened in Berlin early next month.

The judicial committee of the French Senate who were appointed to take evidence in the prosecution of General Boulanger have elicited the fact that General Boulanger received large sums of money for promising to bring about certain alterations in the laws.

M. Hittrov, Russian Minister in Roumania, declares that a stoppage of the Russian defence works on the frontier has been made, in order to test the friendship of Roumania towards Russia.

Lord Randolph Churchill visited General Boulanger yesterday, and spent half an hour with him.

April 26th.
The London Company's steamer *Mauhera* has arrived from Samoa, and brings later news. Matters political are quiet, pending the result of the Berlin Conference. Mataafa is in Apia. His men assisted to float the German ship *Ola*, although the proclamation of war against them was not withdrawn.

Business is brisk in consequence of the large expenditure by American sailors. Supplies of all kinds are plentiful. Excellent order prevails, and strict discipline is enforced by Admiral Kimberley. The American sailors are not permitted to visit the German end of the town.

The *Nipite* started for Auckland, but broke down and was towed back to Apia by the *Mauhera*. The *Pandilla* is much broken up, and there is no chance of floating her or the *Tranlon*. The *Adler* is not seriously damaged, and could be floated were the necessary appliances obtainable. The greater part of the *Eber* lies under the reef. Very few bodies have come ashore. A great many are entangled in a net, but the natives refuse to dive for them, as the waters in the vicinity are swarming with sharks.

H.M.S. *Rapid* arrived at Apia on the 13th.

LONDON, April 26th.
Bismarck has received the American delegates to the Samoan Conference with charming courtesy, and expressed the hope that the conference would be short.

April 26th.
The Conference on Samoan affairs met to-day, but no information of the business transacted is available, as the strictest secrecy is preserved.

April 26th.
King William of the Netherlands has been ordered abroad.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Portsmouth, where he is in command of the Channel Squadron.

It has been arranged to construct the Congo railway, which is to connect the Upper Congo with the coast, at a cost of £1,000,000, the length of the line being 270 miles.

Lord Londonderry admits that he intends to resign the Lord Lieutenantship of Ireland in July, since Ireland is now sailing in comparatively smooth water and will shortly enter the port of peace and quietude. The *El Enoushi* has been removed, captured Khartoum. The Mahdi fled.

April 26th.
Lieutenant Wiseman's German troops have landed at Bagamoyo.

The Duke of Edinburgh is still debarred from seeing visitors, but his condition has improved.

THE "WANDERING MINSTREL."

RESCUE OF CAPT. WALKER, FAMILY AND CREW.

Fourteen Months on Midway Island.

A schooner that arrived at San Francisco on Saturday was hailed as the *Triumph*, the vessel due from British Columbia with material for the Hawaiian "Electric Telegraph." In the course of the evening, however, when the vessel had anchored near the spar buoy in the roadstead, she was reported on shore as the schooner *Norma*, with the shipwrecked crew of the bark *Wandering Minstrel* from Midway Island. The *Wandering Minstrel* was recently advertised by the underwriters as last seen at Honolulu in December, 1887, and a large reward was offered for information regarding her fate.

On Sunday a reporter went on board the *Norma*, and was very courteously received by Capt. Johnson, her master, as well as by Capt. Walker, master of the ill-fated *Wandering Minstrel*. They kindly furnished their respective reports, as printed below, and gave other information regarding the case.

Capt. Walker, wife, and three children all show evidence of their severe privations on the desert island whereon they were cast. During the fourteen months on Midway Island they had to subsist upon the abundant sea birds and their eggs, and fish that they were able to catch. One of their sons, a young lad, was so weak that he had to be carried to the boat on "embarling" for this port. With the improved regimen on the *Norma*, he has regained some strength, and the shore breeze are restoring color to his face. The native sailors of the *Wandering Minstrel* did not seem to suffer much from the wild fare on the island.

Captain Walker, on being informed of the report that Cameron, his mate (who was master of the I. S. N. Co.'s *Planter* when wrecked) was reported to be keeping a saloon at Tacoma, Wash., said he well believed it. Cameron took up with the desperado Jorgensen, who was left on Midway Island when the *General Seigel* was wrecked, and both of them made a great deal of trouble. What became of them, so far as he knew, is told in the Captain's report. So dangerous a character was Jorgensen proving himself to be that Captain Walker had several times decided to shoot him for self-protection. Each time his wife restrained him. Jorgensen, it will be remembered, was suspected of foul play in connection with the wreck of the *Seigel*, who lost their lives on the island. He tried to get away with the boat likewise, and finally was left on the island, a menace to any persons unfortunate enough to be cast away there.

Captain Walker desires to make public expression of his thanks to Mr. F. W. Wundenberg, Postmaster-General, for his thoughtful kindness in sending out to the *Norma*, at her anchorage, fruits and sundries, that were exceeding well appreciated by his wife and children, recovering as they were from their long sojourn.

REPORT OF THE SCHOONER "NORMA," OF YOKOHAMA, FROM MIDWAY ISLAND TO MIDWAY ISLAND AND HENCE.

Left Bonin Island February 14th at 3 p.m. with fresh breezes. In lat. 21 deg. 20 min. N., and long. 153 deg. 5 min. 7 sec. E., February 11th light wind and fair. From thence to Ocean Island, February 26th, strong N. W. winds. Very high breakers; could not enter the lagoon; lay off the island till March 1st, entered into lagoon and stayed there till March 16th. On the 11th had a very strong N. W. gale. Landed on the island and dug a well; got some firewood from wreckage. Found some remains of the *Danmark* Castle. The house [built by the Hawaiian Government] has been blown down and mostly buried in the sand. Dug up the remains of house and staked it up to catch rain water in the tanks. Planted the seeds of the tamara and had trees brought from Bonin Island. Left the lagoon March 13th and anchored outside of the entrance to catch sharks. On the 14th lost an anchor and made sail for Midway Island on the 16th, weather fine. At Midway Island found Capt. F. D. Walker, of the wrecked bark *Wandering Minstrel*, with crew, in a very bad condition from want of food. Relieved his wants as far as my ability, and remained there to get wood and water until the 26th of March, when the sick were fit to embark. During the time mentioned we once had to leave the boat for safety, as a gale was threatening. Anchored under the lee of the island till the gale was over, but lost an anchor in the coral. On the 26th sailed for Honolulu, being chartered by Capt. F. D. Walker to bring the wrecked people to the port of Honolulu. On the 28th one of the wrecked crew named Edward Dawson, a native of Mauritius, died, in my opinion from scurvy, the Captain's family suffering from the same disease. We buried the deceased in the usual custom of sea burials on the same day. Arrived at Honolulu April 6th at 2 p.m.

C. JOHNSON, Master.

REPORT OF THE WRECKED BARK "WANDERING MINSTREL."

Left Honolulu on December 10th 1887, and arrived at French Frigate Shoals on the 18th idem. Left same place December 27th. Arrived at Midway Island and anchored in Velle's Harbor on January 9, 1888. Had bad weather for several days. Found a man named Jorgensen on the island, who had been wrecked in the schooner *General Seigel*. On the weather getting fine, landed some fishing gear and prepared to remain.

February commenced with heavy weather and on the 3d a furious storm came on, bar 29.30. Parted both chains and dragged the third anchor toward the reef. At 1:30 p.m. abandoned the vessel, she then striking heavily, and got on shore through the heavy breakers; all hands saved. Owing to the storm lasting some days, saved no provisions except a few tins of meats, fruits, etc.

October 13th, the mate, John Cameron, a Chinaman, and a man Jorgensen left for Honolulu in a boat well fitted up with sails, water and provisions.

Two seamen died of some obscure disease and one was

To be Let.

TO LET.
No. 51, PEEL STREET.
Apply to
EDWARD GEORGE,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [474]

FURNISHED HOUSE IN HONGKONG AND BUNGALOW AT KOWLOON.

FOR June and July, the semi-detached HOUSE No. 2, West Villas, Castle Road. Also a BUNGALOW (no sleeping rooms) Lawn Tennis Ground, Garden, &c., 1½ acres, on the Austin Road, Kowloon, with use of 2 Ricks and a Chair.
For particulars, apply to
JAMES H. COX,
41, Queen's Road, or as above.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1889. [604]

TO LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Nos. 1, 2 and 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1889. [129]

TO LET.
OFFICES at No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD, now occupied by the CHINESE INSURANCE Co., Ltd., in Liquidation.
SAML. J. GOWER,
Secretary and Liquidator.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1889. [500]

TO LET.
Possession from 1st June 1889.
HOUSE No. 1, "CAMERON VILLAS," East Peak. Three spacious five-roomed Houses at Mount Kellet Peak, Gas laid on.
Apply to
BELILIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [594]

TO LET.
With Possession from the 1st June.
A ROOMY HOUSE IN CARLTON TERRACE, Queen's Road East.
Apply to
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [593]

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
HOUSES Nos. 143 and 145, Wanchai Street, near No. 2 Police Station, Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
M. J. MOSES,
c/o S. J. DAVID & Co.,
No. 9, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1889. [587]

TO LET.
ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
From 1st June.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [113]

TO LET.
FIRST CLASS HOUSES IN D'ARQUILLAR STREET (formerly Club Chambers) suitable for OFFICES.
Apply to
Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co's Comptadore.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1889. [561]

Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would cost at the rate of—

£ 6 18 0 per quarter, (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life or £ 9 11 6 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz. £250, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

The same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) £8.15.0 (b) £11.50.0 (c) £13.24.0 (d) £27.08 per quarter.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents,
659-4] STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, } \$833,333-35
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND } \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUE MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.
MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [858]

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1889. [152]

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,
No. 230.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,
the 20th day of May, 1889, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1889. [582]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1889, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

No. of Registry No. Locality.

Inland Lot No. 1149 Causeway Bay

Boundary Measurements N. 100 feet S. 100 feet E. 100 feet W. 100 feet

Contents in Square ft. Annual Rent. Upset Price.

100 100 100 100 100

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STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Duke of Buckingham	London	May 18th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Port Adelaide	Antwerp	May 19th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Stenor	Liverpool	May 20th	Butterfield & Swire.
Kashgar	Bombay	May 20th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Melbourne	Marseilles	May 23rd	Messageries Maritimes.
Sikh	Liverpool	May 23rd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Telemachus	Liverpool	May 23rd	Butterfield & Swire
Glenfalloch	London	May 23rd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Wingsang	Calcutta	May 24th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	June 13th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING
London, via Suez Canal	Sarpedon	Butterfield & Swire.	May 24th
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Calcedonien	Messageries Maritimes.	May 23rd, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Neckar	Melchers & Co.	June 5th, at 4 p.m.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Bellona	Siemssen & Co.	May 22nd, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	May 28th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Vancouver, B.C. via K. &c.	Port Augusta	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Memaur	Russell & Co.	May 27th, at 4 p.m.
Port Darwin, &c.	Taiyuan	Butterfield & Swire.	May 22nd, at 11 a.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Japan	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	About May 22nd.
Sourabaya, via Spore, &c.	Almora	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About May 22nd.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire.	June 2nd, daylight.
Singapore and Penang	Telartos	Ah Yon & Co.	May 20th, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama, via Nag. &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 21st, at noon.
Kobe and Yokohama	Daphne	Siemssen & Co.	May 21st, at 10 a.m.
Tientsin	Monmouthshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Kwongshing	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About May 25th.
Shanghai	Duke of Buckingham	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About May 19th
Shanghai	Port Adelaide	Adamson, Bell & Co.	May 20th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Telemachus	Butterfield & Swire.	May 22nd.
Shanghai, via Swatow	Kutsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	May 20th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Don Juan	Brandao & Co.	May 21st, at 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	China	Wo Kee & Co.	May 20th, at 4 p.m.
Coast Ports	Thales	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
	Haitian	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	May 21st, at 10 a.m.

Intimations.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE.
USE
the Dentifrice Elixir, Powder and Paste
OF THE
R.R.P.P. BENEDICTINES
of the ABBEY OF SOULAC (Gironde, France)
DOM MAGUELOIN,
2 GOLD MEDALS: Brussels 1880, London 1883
THE HIGHEST REWARDS
INVENTED BY THE
1373 BENEDECTINE
The daily use of a few drops of
the Dentifrice Elixir, of the
R.R.P.P. Benedictines, in water,
prevents and cures the decay of
the teeth, which are whitened and
consolidated while the gums are
perfectly fortified and restored.
It is a real service rendered to
our readers to point out to them
this old and useful preparation,
the most effective, and the only
preservative from all Dental
disorders.
Established 1807
Bordeaux
Depot in HONG-KONG:
A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited
THE HONG-KONG DISPENSARY.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Hair-dressers, &c.

Notice to Consumers

THE PRODUCTS OF
ORIZA-PERFUMES L. LEGRAND
307, rue Saint-Honore, PARIS

Such as: ORIZA-OIL, ESS. ORIZA, ORIZA-LACTE, CREME-ORIZA
ORIZA-VELOUTE, ORIZA-TONICA, ORIZALINE, ORIZA-SOAP

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC BECAUSE:
1. Their manufacture is supervised with the greatest care;
2. Their qualities are unalterable and their scents are sweet.

AS THESE PRODUCTS ORIZA ARE COUNTERFEITED
to live upon their reputation
we warn Consumers not to let themselves be deceived.

THE GENUINE PRODUCTS are sold at all respectable firms of Perfumers and Druggists.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE FROM PARIS

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES,
The Handiest, Cheapest, and Best
Time-keepers invented.

\$8 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS
for each Watch.

Orders from Outposts to be accompanied with
Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUBI BUNYAI KAISHA,
(Sole Agents in Japan and China
for the Sale of the above Watches),
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1888. [816]

KOWLOON HOTEL.
J. C. L. ROUGH.....MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality.
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD
TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS
LAWN.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

FOR SALE.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCON'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS,
BURGUNDY, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
BRANDIES, WHISKIES.

"EMPIRE" ALE and STOUT,
MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE"
LUBRICATORS.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
COOKING STOVES, SCALES,
PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES,
JUVENILE VELOCIPEDE HORSES and
TRICYCLES.

BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAS.
SODA WATER MACHINERY.
JETS' SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1888. [11]

**HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.**
OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [65]

Intimations.

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE
AND BUILDING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the Company will be held at its Office over
the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, on TUESDAY,
the 28th day of this month, at a Quarter after
Noon, to Confirm the Special Resolution passed
at the Extraordinary General Meeting held
yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [597]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG
DISPENSARY, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of
this month, at NOON, to Confirm the Special
Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General
Meeting held yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [598]

MISS EARLE attends daily at Kowloon
from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M. for the purpose of
giving instruction in the ENGLISH, FRENCH,
and GERMAN LANGUAGES; also in MUSIC and
DRAWING or NEEDLEWORK, to any one
(Children or others) wishing for the same.
Terms, \$5 per month for each separate course
of study.

Highest references.
Apply to
Miss EARLE.
38, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [593]

BATHING HOUSES.
PRAYA DA BOA VISTA, MACAO.

WOODEN CABINS are provided for Ladies
and Gentlemen, also Shower Baths.
Refreshments are served in an adjoining shed.
Subscription, from 15th May to 31st October,
1889—\$2 for married couples. For single
gentlemen, \$1.
For each Bath, 10 cents.
A furnished House to be let at Macao.
Apply to
T. J. COLLACO,
15, Livros do Senado, Macao.
Macao, 14th May, 1889. [591]

MACAO ROTISSERIE,
No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS WINES and SPIRITS,
ENGLISH ALE and PORTER.
TIFFIN and DINNER to order.
MISS C. PALMER,
Proprietrix.
Macao, 8th April, 1889. [607]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of
1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
will be kept at the Office of our correspondents,
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue
Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the
Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which
may be consulted at any time by visitors from
the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their
letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of
Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose
services will be placed at the disposal of all
inquirers.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [518]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL\$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
PO'N PONG, Esq.

MAN PONG,
Photographer.
Shamien, Canton, 17th May, 1889. [611]

FOR the Convenience of Customers, the pro-
ductions of the "CHINA SUGAR RE-
FINING COMPANY, LIMITED" can hence-
forward be obtained by RETAIL, FOR CASH,
at No. 3, PEEL STREET, at the same prices as
at the Refinery; or Retail orders will be delivered
at addresses in town on applicants forwarding
their monthly requirements in writing direct to
the Refinery at East-Point.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [123]

**Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.**
(Prescribed by Royal Letters Patent.)

AN APPROVED REMEDY IN ALL
CASES OF HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, SEA-
SICKNESS, RHEUMATIC ATTACKS,
NEURALGIA, HOOPING-COUGH, &c.

Dose—5 to 10 grains for Adults.
Sold by all Chemists in tins. Every tin bears
the name of the inventor, Dr. KNORR.

The Public are requested to ask expressly for
Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—FARBWERKE
VORM. MEISTER, LUCIUS & BRUNING,
HOECHST-AM-MAIN, GERMANY.

Sole Agents in Hongkong and China—
JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1889. [330]

A. G. GORDON & CO.
ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
GENERAL and GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-
MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON
and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS
BOWMAN'S, EAST POINT.

OFFICE
CORNER OF PRINCE STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1888. [12]

General Employment and Intelligence
Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135.
Information given of Situations offered and of
suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A 10-20 roomed house in a central
position. Offers to be sent to above Office.
[Hongkong, 17th April, 1889.] [352]

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at
Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135.
Good accommodation for Families and
single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.
Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135.
Information given of Situations offered and of
suitable applicants for Situations.

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position. Offers to be sent to above Office.
[Hongkong, 17th April, 1889.] [352]

NOT

extent relax the present law of extradition. [His Excellency then again referred to his despatch with regard to the difficulty of obtaining evidence that appeared thoroughly genuine from Chinese witnesses, and quoted the experience of the Attorney-General with regard to persons committed for trial, who were frequently acquitted by a jury, especially where counsel was employed for the defence, in consequence of discrepancies in the evidence given before the judge as compared with that given before the magistrate.] His Excellency continuing said—I am afraid I have tried your patience, perhaps unduly, but I wish to show you that I have thought deeply with regard to this matter, and that I am perfectly well aware that there are weighty arguments on both sides. This law, I venture to say, with the precautions now taken, while placing the law-abiding inhabitant of Hongkong in quite as secure, if not a more secure, position than before, will make it more easy than it has been to get rid of the notorious criminals. Of course it is terrible to think that we may give up an innocent man. It is even impossible to avoid that sometimes in England. Here under the conditions in which we live it is somewhat more impossible, but after fully considering the subject I think the evil which will ensue if the present state of things continues will be far greater than the somewhat increased possibility, that is if it is increased, which I doubt, of sometimes giving up an innocent man.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the second reading of this Bill. After your Excellency's remarks I do not propose to add more than a word or two. The Bill points out what crimes are included under the treaties, and it simplifies the procedure. The crimes with one exception are the same as in the Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1873 in England, and the whole Bill seems to have been framed upon those Acts. I do not propose to take up the time of the Council any further.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Mr. Ryrie—With regard to myself and the very unofficial members, we feel that this is a serious matter. The Bill contains one very objectionable clause, that the evidence taken in Chinese courts shall be received here, and there are other clauses that I think are also objectionable. Our Chinese fellow subjects are the people who run the chance of being affected by the Bill, and I do not think they have had time to consider it in all its bearings. The Bill may be very good one, but my experience of extradition has been most unsatisfactory. We had a memorable case of men being kept in jail for eighteen months. There is no provision in the Bill that men shall not be tortured after they are given up. It was laid down by the Secretary of State that no criminal should be given up unless on a guarantee—and a guarantee that should be relied on—that he should not be tortured. I saw a letter from Her Majesty's Consul at Canton to Your Excellency's predecessors, warning him not to give certain men up because they would be tortured. They were subsequently converted to Roman Catholicism and released. The Minister at Peking was applied to, but he would take no responsibility, and the Consul put it in black and white that there was no reliable guarantee that the prisoners would not be tortured. I have myself great doubts about the Bill and should like further time to consider it.

Mr. Layton—I beg to second the motion of the senior unofficial member that the second reading of this Bill be postponed, at least until the next meeting. Whatever views we may have about the Bill must be affected by the remarks Your Excellency has made, and I think if we have a little more time to consider those remarks, and an opportunity of reading them as they are reported, we may be able to form a better opinion as to whether the Bill should meet with the support of the unofficial members or not. As the hon. member has said, there are certain objectionable points about the Bill, especially that about the depositions taken in Chinese courts, and if the second reading could be postponed I think it would meet the wishes of most of us.

His Excellency—I have not the slightest objection to postponement. In fact I am anxious in a condition to conduct a debate on the subject to-day, even supposing the postponement were objectionable, but as I see no objection to it, but on the contrary desire all possible consideration should be given, I will postpone it till next meeting, or even further if necessary. But with reference to those points the hon. members have mentioned. In the first place, as regards torture. It has been a standing instruction of the Secretary of State that no person should ever be given up at all without an undertaking from the Vice-consul that there shall not be torture. Whether that undertaking is carried out or not is impossible for us to say. The undertaking is given, and we cannot get anything more. If because of some suspicion that in some particular case that undertaking would not be fulfilled we should refuse to give up a criminal, and if we suppose the hon. member is correct in what he says—

Mr. Ryrie—I saw the official letter. His Excellency—Well, are you prepared for the only other alternative, that Hongkong should become flooded with Chinese criminals; that every Chinese criminal has only to escape to Hongkong to be safe forevermore? Are you prepared for that alternative?

Mr. Ryrie—It is not common criminals they want extradition for. His Excellency—In my time the men whose rendition has been applied for have all been criminals of the deepest dye. Mr. Ryrie—The offenders who take refuge here are partly criminal and partly political, but they do not swell the ranks of the burglarious population here.

His Excellency—There has not been the slightest suspicion of anything political in any of the cases that have occurred recently. I was not aware of a case that appeared in the papers the other day, that of Mr. Wong, and my attention was then called to it, but apparently the attention that was given to that case produced a change, because all the people I have consulted—judges, counsel engaged in cases—I do not mean counsel retained by the prisoners, who are therefore bound to take a particular view, but impartial authorities—the law officers of the Crown—and certainly we do not desire to give up persons who are criminals, so that these officers may be considered impartial—from all impartial authorities I have talked to I have not heard of a single suspicion that since that case—I don't say that because I did not know of it, but I mean for the last ten years, and certainly with regard to those given up in my time, there has been no suspicion that they were wanted for political purposes. I have given great attention to all the cases, because to my mind signing one of these extradition warrants is worse than signing a death warrant. There has been no doubt, although the evidence as to particular circumstances might be open to doubt, that the men were real criminals. The proof was, as far as paper went, perfect, and I should have had no justification for setting it aside, but then there is the feeling that you never get a genuine witness from the Chinese.

Mr. Ryrie—Then do away with extradition altogether. His Excellency—Then are you prepared, not only that this place should become the resort of all the criminals who can escape from China, but to give rise to international difficulties and ultimately perhaps to war? If all the criminals who escape from China can come here

and live with impunity it is only a question of time when the irritation that is growing among the Chinese authorities will break out. I do not say that is an immediate prospect, but it is one that will come sooner or later. And it is a great consideration, as I suppose no one doubts, that we should keep in amity with our big neighbour. These considerations I am sure hon. members will take into account. The difficulty is perhaps the severest I have ever had to face—to avoid the difficulties that exist on the one hand and the other. As I have said, I believe this law will create not the slightest additional insecurity, rather the contrary, to inhabitants of the colony as to whom there is the least suspicion that their rendition is applied for for improper reasons.

Mr. Ryrie asked the Colonial Secretary if he could give the particulars as to the case of the thirteen men the speaker had previously alluded to. The Colonial Secretary said he would be able to give the particulars at the next meeting. His Excellency—I think the police report that we have 400 Chinese criminals in the colony at this moment. The Chinese authorities do not ask for them to be given up, because it costs about \$6,000 apiece. I don't think any one doubts that that is a sort of thing that ought not to exist. This clause that has been referred to I quite admit is objectionable so long as you don't take into consideration all the circumstances of the case. You have to take a very broad view. You cannot look at it through a chink in the wall. This very clause about affidavits has been suggested by Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Ryrie said that Her Majesty's Consul at Canton had consulted?

His Excellency—In order to write the despatch I read reports. I know all the Consul's views and I have given a résumé of them to the Secretary of State. Depend upon it, the whole subject has been looked at all round; and although there is no solution that has not objections Her Majesty's Government think this is the best. I go further and think that before long you will be forced to ignore to a great extent that imaginary line which exists between China and Hongkong in this respect and make it very easy for people who escape to this colony to be given up. At present it is a fortunate for them that this is English territory, but the offering of such an asylum may produce in course of time a state of things that will be intolerable; and I think it is coming to that. If we have 400 criminals now who know they are secure I think it is only a question of time when they will largely increase, and you will then have to ignore the objections that have been urged. I don't think as to people who come here and are applied for at once the Ordinance is strong enough. However, the Secretary of State has concluded that this is the utmost that can be done at present.

THE POKFULUM WATER SUPPLY. Mr. Layton—I beg to give notice that at the next meeting I will ask the following question:—“Whether in view of the unsatisfactory state of the water supply from Pokfulum steps are being taken to remedy the defects, and if that be impossible whether Tytam water can be distributed to the districts at present supplied from Pokfulum.”

His Excellency—I may answer so far, that this difficulty that has occurred was anticipated, but the long delay in the arrival of the Colonial Engineer, which has now extended to five or six months, has prevented the remedy. You will remember that when the estimates were passed an item was put down for filtering beds for Pokfulum. The changes consequent on the departure of Mr. Price and the delay in the arrival of the new Engineer have prevented that work being commenced yet. Mr. Price was in such a bad state of health that he was obliged to leave many things unperformed. I have only got his report on the drainage system recently. It is impossible to give to an acting man such an important work as the filtering beds at Pokfulum. I will make further inquiries as to the Pokfulum supply, but I fear no more can be done at present.

Mr. Layton—The water from Pokfulum has got so muddy that it cannot be used, and the water from Tytam is running to waste. It seems a pity that the engineering talent of the colony should devote resources to schemes by which this water running to waste could be utilized during the time of the year when it is most wanted. His Excellency—There is a very unusual difficulty about the Public Works department at present. We have more public works in prospect than at any previous time in the history of the Colony, and at the same time from various causes the officers of the department have had their leave postponed until they have all come due at once. You have either to make the men absolutely discontented—either to denude the department of men or work with men who are absolutely worthless because they consider they have been asked for suggestions as to the number of men required to make up the thoroughly satisfactory department to do the work in front of us, and I have telegraphed home for one or two men. My own view is that we will require a considerably increased department. In order to get extraordinary work satisfactorily done you must have more men than are required at the moment because when men go on leave the department is to that extent denuded. We have an acting head who is a very able officer; he is labouring under great difficulties, but is doing his work manfully. There may be objections on the part of some; it cannot be expected that while the department is like that there will be objections to a young man going to the head of it. But this matter of the water is just one of those cases where I doubt if a remedy can be provided immediately. I shall make use of all the resources at my disposal to provide a remedy; more a man cannot do. The new Engineer will be here by the American mail on the 18th.

Mr. Layton said that after His Excellency's remarks he would withdraw his question. His Excellency—You are quite at liberty to put it again. Mr. Chater—It is most important, your Excellency, that the water supply should be attended to at once. Medical men say that if we do not look out we shall have an epidemic such as we have never had before. You will have to buy water from outside if no other remedy can be provided. His Excellency—I know what it is. I live above the reservoir. It looks like mud. Mr. Chater—It is mud. His Excellency—All that building should not have been allowed together. Mr. Chater—It is the excavation. His Excellency—The impurity is caused by the carrying down of all that earth into the reservoir. On the other hand, in the present state of the colony the prevention of building would be a great evil.

Mr. Layton—I think there should be some method of supplying water from the Tytam filtering beds. It is now running away from there in tremendous quantities. I should have thought some temporary means of supply could have been devised. His Excellency—You mean to place pipes to lead this water to more distant parts of the colony? That would be a difficult work and somewhat expensive. Mr. Chater—Any expense which would remedy the present evil would I am sure be cheerfully accepted by the colony. His Excellency—The matter shall have my attention and if hon. members can give me any information that will assist me in this question I shall be very glad to receive it.

The Colonial Secretary—There was a proposal made for the cleaning of the Pokfulum reservoir some time ago, and I certainly understood that before this could be done, certain arrangements were made for using the Tytam water by placing temporary pipes.

Mr. Layton—I am under the impression I put a question with regard to this matter some months ago and I was told that the reservoir at Pokfulum was about to undergo repair.

His Excellency—I assure you the matter shall have my earnest attention. The Council then adjourned.

At the conclusion of the Council meeting a meeting of the Finance Committee was held. The Colonial Secretary presided.

The Chairman said that in consequence of the heavy storm on the 29th April last, very serious damage had been done to a number of the roads. The Acting Surveyor General had made a complete list of the damage, which, amounted to \$3,400. It had been suggested once or twice to put a sum on the estimates for storm damages, but it had been thought better to get such sums as they were required.

The vote was agreed to.

“A VISIT TO BORNEO.”

The announcement that a lecture would be given last night (16th inst.) under the auspices of the Hongkong Literary Society, although the winter session is over, and that that lecture should be for its subject a place of which the Lecturer was not likely to know very much, rather surprised a good many people, and the temerity of Mr. J. Francis, Q.C., in venturing to teach Hongkong anything about Borneo, after being there once for about five and twenty minutes, gave rise to no very flattering comment. However, it attracted a better attendance of ladies and gentlemen to the headquarters of the Society—Dr. Cantlie's consulting room—and as the Lecturer secured undivided attention for over an hour he evidently made his little narrative interesting. Dr. Chalmers, the President, occupied the chair, and briefly introduced Mr. Francis. That gentleman, at the outset, disclaimed any idea of doing more than giving a brief account of British North Borneo, which he recently visited to defend a planter who was charged with the manslaughter of a coolie. The nicely with which all the facts were marshalled, and the occasional bursts of admiration at the great possibilities of the new country, made it at times look as if Mr. Francis were holding a brief for the British North Borneo Company. We should have liked to report that at length, that it might be judged on its merits, but the length of the address precludes that, and although Mr. Francis does not regard condensed reports of his speeches by the local scribers very favourably we must content ourselves with a brief résumé. Mr. Francis went to Borneo, for the purpose above stated, a few months ago, and naturally his voyage had to be first described. So it was, from an account of the kind of breakfast provided to a poetic sketch of the picturesque coast. Then Sandakan—with the accent on the “d”—was reached, and turned out to be a little timber-built settlement, hardly begun to be developed, but with a population including many energetic, enterprising, hospitable Europeans. It is the headquarters of the Government, a gentleman well-known in the Far East—Mr. Cresswell, late Assistant-Resident of Perak, in the Malay Peninsula, formerly commander of the Sikhs in Hongkong, and originally an officer in the North West Provinces of India. Mr. Francis was fortunate enough to already possess his personal acquaintance, and so, in frequent conversations and by a trip around the territory, gained much information about the place and its history. The latter is well-known; thirty years ago a syndicate here got concessions from the Sultan of Brunei, and after a lapse of years transferred their rights to the present British North Borneo Company, who first began to colonize the place. The information was briefly this:—There is no rainy season, but it rains about once a day a little bit. Hot days, cool nights. Selections of all sorts in the country, bills for tea, swamps for rice, sugar, gambier, pepper, &c., great stretches of pasture land, and lots of rich ground for tobacco planting. About 50,000 acres had been taken up when he was there, the price lately being \$3 an acre, one-third down on application. Minerals and timber in abundance, water communication convenient, and general health good. Then Mr. Francis branched off into a detailed description of the situations of plantations, their mode of operation, prospects, &c., which led him on to an account of the case that took him, and gave him an opportunity of repeating the dramatic arguments he used at the trial of his client. He seemed to think there was a splendid future for the place, but inserted the saving clause that whilst money would be made, it would also be lost, as it had been, by mismanagement on the part of “green” speculators. The conclusion of the lecture was warmly applauded, and a vote of thanks at once passed to Mr. Francis. Then Mr. Sheppard, of Gibbs, Livingston & Co., begged to remark that if any money was lost in investments in Borneo it could not be in the China-Borneo Company, because Mr. Abrahamson was at the head of it, and it was a moral impossibility. It took Mr. Sheppard longer than that to say it, but he was worth the wait. Then, as the audience seemed to think there was another act, and did not rise, Dr. Cantlie entertained them for a few moments with an account of how the Chinese students from the Alice Memorial Hospital were eagerly engaged to go to Borneo, and ended up by offering a silver medal to be competed for by the entomologists of Hongkong, who were to send in collections of butterflies, named and classified, by the end of October. Must be classified, though. Then Mr. Francis offered a prize to the ladies for the best collection of ferns, similarly arranged. He also mentioned a silver medal for the best essay on “Borneo,” a silver medal for the best subject which he and Dr. Cantlie had carefully decided upon, and both forgotten, so that it would have to be announced hereafter. Amid the smiles which ensued the audience then departed.

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and a heavy fine would have been indicted on him, in default of which he would have to go to Gaol.

Now, as Master Brown blames an innocent man for that anonymous letter, as he is pleased to call it, and has written several letters to the different employers up the Coast and has sent postcards broadcast over the Colony with the intention of preventing the man from getting employment, I would like him to know that there is such a thing in Hongkong as the law of Libel, and that defaming a man's character with a malicious intent comes under that law.

Thanking you for the insertion of this letter, I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889.

THE PUNJOM BOOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.”
SIR,—A short time before the Punjom “boom” was at its height, a cleverly and carefully worded letter from a correspondent in your widely circulated journal had made the Hongkong public believe that many agreeable surprises were in store for the Punjom investors. In plain words your correspondent meant to convey that millions of dollars were to be forthcoming by the out-pit of gold from the mines. I beseech your correspondent to now come forth boldly before the public, and say in plain and unadorned language, whether any scientific demonstration for practical results attained till now justify his practical assertions. Let vague statements, and rosyate chimeras, and cobwebs spun in the brain of an Utopian philosopher be left out of our calculation; solid and logical proofs should be forthcoming, or must we conclude that he used the public press simply for the purpose of working up the “boom” to its highest pitch to satisfy his *sacra stili auris*? If that was his object, his efforts to “shake off pagoda trees” must not have proved an upset, and he is to be congratulated on the decisive victory scored by him at the expense of the gullible Singaporeans, and a few daring and reckless Hongkong speculators.

The solemn vaticinations, couched in Sergeant Bursus style, of mighty Buchanan Smith in the columns of your morning contemporary are getting far from being realised, and the much vaunted American capital of Mr. Nelson, a practical mining expert as he styles himself, seems to have collapsed.

I enclose my card, and beg to subscribe myself

Yours truly,
CIVIS.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1889.

A WAIL FROM WYNDHAM STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.”
SIR,—I don't think there is a more pathetic, long-suffering, amiable mortal in the Far East than I am, but lately, since I've needed to traverse Wyndham Street, I have got to be so irritable that I don't know what the end will be. I'm rapidly becoming a maniac, and I think I shall finish up by being a murderer. Just let me tell you what I have to put up with at least twice a day, and see if I have not reason to complain. At the bottom of the street are two files of chairs. Now it is possible that I might want one, but if I don't, and tell the first coolie so, it is intensely irritating to have the rest of the yellow-d—put their hands on the chair-handles and turn and bow out “Chai sah?” I feel sometimes that I could knock some of their heads off. Then there are the “flower-girls.” They are dirty abominable rascals who seem to imagine that I am coming up in the middle of the day specially to buy bouquets, and they pester me—out of reach of my stick—till I know, when I've toiled up to the top, I come to a nest of green-painted abuses that seem full of women with nothing to do but to stare at me and gossip—lazy albatrosses. By Jove, Sir, I would make it a rule, if I had anything to do with it, and every house has a piano and every piano has been out of tune this ten years, and somebody is pounding away at every one whenever I pass, and what with a trombone in one house, blown by a lunatic who can't sound two consecutive notes, and a wheezy, shrieking old clarionet in a little further up, and girls practising singing in every other room, I feel that my cup of bitterness is full. Can't you do something, or get somebody to do something, to stop it, and lengthen the days of

Yours truly,
WAYFARER.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1889.

BALLAD OF THE TEA SEASON.

SUNG BY A WEARY CHAASER.

The willow blossom, white as snow
Drifts gently on the summer breeze,
Along the Bund with loquacious go
Glad with expectancy of fees.
The weary coolie rats and scabs
The sunlight on the river chased,
Soft comes the hum of laden bees—
Ah! I have many teas to taste!
Oh, merry May! I've sweet, I trow,
To lie beneath the spreading tree
Where daffodils and daisies grow,
To rest and dream in perfect ease.
Alas, for me are none of these,
Around me is the noise and haste
Of brokers' bangle, weighers' squeeze—
Ah! I have many teas to taste!
Here in my tea-room damp and low
I dream of sunny verdant leas,
And sadly wander to and fro
Between long tables strewn with teas;
Soon riverborne towards the seas
The fleetest steamers will have raced,
And things will slacken, by degrees,
But—I have many teas to taste!

Madame! when first the season's teas
Your dainty table shall have graced,
Think of the miserable Chaasers
Who still have many teas to taste!
Hankow, 6th May.

HANKOW TEA SEASON.

Our latest news from Hankow, says the Shanghai Courier of the 10th inst., is to the effect that the Hupch teas would not be on the market till to-morrow, but masters of Ningchow tea, sent up from Kiukiang, were exhibited on the 5th. Last year the trade was very profitable for the middle-men, that is, for the native merchants who go into the tea districts and buy the tea from the growers, and then re-sell it to the foreigners in Hankow, and the result is that this year the number of these middle-men has greatly increased, and competition between them will be very keen. It is said, however, they are to work in accordance with a well defined system; and if they adhere to this they are not likely to lose on their sales to the foreigners. China invariably obtains her best knowledge in the future school of practical experience, and neither the government nor the tea men yet appreciate the fact that China has strong competitors for the diminished share of the tea

trade that yet remains open to her. China tea may possess a flavour different to India tea, as undoubtedly it does, but to those who are accustomed to Indian tea, the China leaf is as unpalatable as the Indian tea is to those who are accustomed to the China product. Indian tea is winning the public taste, and it has made rapid progress during the last three years, and the less importance of China tea is plainly demonstrated by the waning interest in the annual rush to Hankow. The old glory of the custom is no longer a part of it; it has departed, never assuredly to return, and the journey is now a despondent one, whereas before it was all so gay, joyous and brilliant.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF A CHINESE CITY.

10,000 PERSONS SAID TO BE KILLED.

The Shanghai Mercury received the following news on the 9th instant from a correspondent at Chungking:—

Lu-chow, a city of some importance in Szechuen, situated on the Upper Yangtze, about 800 li to the south-west of Chungking, is reported as being completely destroyed by fire, which broke out on the evening of the 8th day of the 4th moon, and burnt furiously till the 10th. Seven of the eight gates of the city are said to be destroyed, and the loss of life, burnt and trampled to death, is estimated at not less than 10,000. Lu-chow is a city that receives large quantities of Manchester goods, under pa sea, and native merchants at Hankow and Chungking will suffer much by this terrible calamity.

In case this startling news is true, it is a remarkable fact, considering our contemporary, that it has not reached Shanghai before now, as it is said to have been reported to have occurred a month since the first of the 4th moon. The source from which we should expect it, is, of course, the native papers, but we believe they had not published a line on the subject. Still, however, this is not conclusive proof that a great disaster has not happened, and we believe it will turn out that our correspondent has something more reliable than mere idle gossip for his report, inasmuch as we met a gentleman in Shanghai to-day who was in Lu-chow less than a month ago, and he informed us that a Mandarin was a fellow passenger with him as far as Hankow, and that he told him about the fire, mentioning that three-fourths of Lu-chow were destroyed, and that the people were in a terrible plight. This Mandarin, so far as our informant could gather, had lately occupied some high position at Lu-chow, and he was pleased he had been relieved just before the affliction fell on the city. Apart from the telegraph, a month is not too long a time for news to reach Chungking by the land in the ordinary way, and for it to be forwarded on to Shanghai.

“PUNJOMS” IN COURT.

In the Supreme Court, Singapore, on the 8th inst., before Mr. Justice Golding, Mr. J. G. Boyd sued Mr. L. J. Chater for the sum of \$1,610, as damages for non-delivery of shares in the Punjom Mining Co. Mr. A. J. Sison appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Napier for the defendant. The evidence showed that on the 16th Feb., 1889, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff 25 shares in the Punjom Co. at \$11 each for delivery during the month of February. Plaintiff since the purchase had sold 10 of the shares at \$56 each. On the 28th February defendant delivered 5 of the shares, but did not deliver the remainder. Plaintiff proved that on the morning of the 28th February his purchaser went to his office and tendered him the sum of \$360 in notes as purchase money. Plaintiff went to the defendant, tendered him the money, and asked for the delivery of the shares. Defendant told him that he only had 5 shares and was unable to deliver the remainder. Plaintiff agreed to accept the 5 shares, but would require the defendant to pay difference on the remaining 20 shares. Plaintiff retained his money until just before the bank's closing hours, when he banked it. Afterwards the defendant went to his office with the 5 shares for which the plaintiff paid by cheque.

Mr. Latham was called to prove the market price of the shares, which he stated was \$35 on the 28th February. For the defence it was alleged that when the plaintiff called at the defendant's office a fresh agreement was entered into that only 5 shares should be delivered, and that the remaining 20 should be delivered during March. Defendant stated that on the 22nd February he actually had 125 Punjom shares, and on that occasion he told Mr. Boyd that it would not be convenient for him to break his scrip, and a fresh arrangement was made at the defendant's request that five shares should be delivered at once, and the remainder during March. On cross-examination he stated that 100 shares had been purchased from a man at Hongkong by Mr. Galistan, but they belonged to defendant himself. That 20 shares were bought from a Chinaman, and that he had never received delivery of these shares, but the contract had been broken, and he received compensation by way of damages for breach of contract. The five shares he had purchased from another Chinaman, and these were the five he delivered.

The Judge, in summing up, believed the story of the plaintiff; in addition, he went against the defendant on the technical ground that there was no consideration for the new contract, even if such had been proved. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$1,330, being the difference of the value between \$18 and \$35 on each share.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A Chinese merchant of Canton named Chung Shi-liang has obtained a monopoly of making paper by machinery at Canton for 10 years, paying a royalty to the Government of \$1,000 a year.

Eighty highway robbers were executed on 26th April outside the Shan wu Gate at Peking. All had been concerned in robberies of travellers to the south of Peking, accompanied with loss of life. All went to their doom, singing in a defiant manner.

The new Envoy to the United States, Spain, and Peru is Tei-fu Kwob-yin, who holds the rank of an Imperial Preceptor, a member of the Han-lin college. He has had a button of the second rank conferred upon him on his appointment, which has been officially notified to the foreign Ministers at Peking by the T'ung-tai Yamen.

Ning-tso Fu, in Anhui, an important town, 144 li distant south from Wuhu by land or by water, is to be connected with the latter town by telegraph. Foreign experts have been engaged to survey the route. The Viceroy T'ien has resolved on this step by the advice of the military authorities, the country near Ning-tso having caused them considerable anxiety of late by its disturbed state. The Yang

Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

SUMMER GOODS.

WE are now Showing our NEW STOCK OF COATING, TROPICAL TWEEDS, SERGES, FLANNELS, DRILLS, TERA, PITH, and STRAW HATS and GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. *QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL)*

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "GLENFRUIN."

AMERICAN ICE CHESTS.

ICE CHISELS. ICE PAILS. ICE CHIPPERS. ICE PITCHERS, &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 13th May, 1889.

A. HAHN,
PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ON HIRE PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A MAGNIFICENT lot of Toys for Children's Amusement during the hot Summer Months.
Hard Wood Building Blocks in many sizes.
Race Games and Steeplechases.
Magnetic Fish.
Boxes of Tools for Boys.
Boxes of Dolls Furniture.
Dolls and Dolls Houses & Wardrobes complete.
Shuttlecock and Tennis.
Boxes of Nine Pins.
Coloured Picture Blocks.
Boxes of Soldiers.
Dolls in great variety.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1889.

[105]

THE
HALL & HOLTZ C. CO.,
LIMITED.TAILORING AND OUTFITTING
DEPARTMENT.

SUMMER SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED.

FANCY STRIPE SERGE SUITINGS,
FANCY STRIPE FLANNEL SUITINGS,
FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK TENNIS FLANNELS,
FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK SPUN SILK COATINGS,
WHITE SERGE AND FLANNEL SUITINGS,
DUCKS and DRILLS for PATROL SUITS,
FANCY SPUN SILKS, FLANNELS etc., for TENNIS SHIRTS.

ANGLO-INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and PANTS, WHITE and FANCY COL. LISLE THREAD, HOSE, SUMMER MERINO, HOSE, SPUN SILK, HOSE, BALBRIGGAN, HOSE, LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, GAUZE FLANNEL TENNIS SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES, CRICKET BELTS, TENNIS BELTS, SILK UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, STRAW HATS, PITH HATS, TERA HATS, TENNIS SHOES, WHITE CANVAS SHOES, KID BOOTS and SHOES, SCARVES, TIES, DRAWERS, SILK SASHES in new Colours, &c., &c.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO. OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889.

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KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

ARMAND SILVESTRE, CONTES A LA BRUNE.
Louis Enault, Le Château des Anges.
Sacher-Masoch, La Pêcheuse D'Ames.
Léopold Pailu de Barrière, Les Gens De Mer.
Jacques Madeleine, Un Couple.
Ed. Joseph, La Chantecœur.
Léon De Rosny, Taureau et Mantilles.
La France Du Compagnon, Edouard Goumy.
C. de Varigny, Les Grandes Fortunes aux États-Unis et en Angleterre.
George Eliot, Silas Marner (translation).
P. Lhéry, L'Atelier Comte Voyageur.
Octave Feuillet, Le Trésor Des Comédiés Le Comte Amaury Vol. I Fatima Vol. II.
Georges Ohnet, Le Docteur Rameau.
Rene Maizeroy, La Belle.
Paul Saunière, Une Fille Des Pharaons.
Armand Silvestre, Un Premier Amant.
Comte Léon Tolstol, De la Vie.
Duhet De Laforest, L'Homme De Joie.
Louis Figulier, L'Année Scientifique et Industrielle.
Cte. De Chaudordy, La France en 1889.
Hector Malot, Justice.
Sir Morel Mackenzie, La Dernière Maladie de Frédéric Le Noble.
Hongkong, 4th May 1889.

COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC.

Gems of English Song, A very Choice Collection of Songs, Duets and Quartets.
Song Folio, Volumes 1 & 2.
Galaxy of Song.
Fairy Fingers, a collection of easy piano pieces.
Song Classics for Low Voices.
The Guitar at Home.
Christy's Minstrel Song Book.
Pearls of Vocal Music.
Mozart's Irish Melodies with Symphonies & accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson.
Minstrel Songs, Old & New.
Gems of Sacred Song.
American Ballad Collection.
Contralto, Baritone & Bass Song.
Walden's Dance Folio.
Folio of Instrumental Music.
German Songs, New & Old.
Good Old Songs, we used to sing.
Choice Vocal Duets.
Songs of England.
Songs of Scotland.
Songs of Ireland.
Songs of Wales.

Ed. Joseph, La Chantecœur.
Léon De Rosny, Taureau et Mantilles.
La France Du Compagnon, Edouard Goumy.
C. de Varigny, Les Grandes Fortunes aux États-Unis et en Angleterre.
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German Songs, New & Old.
Good Old Songs, we used to sing.
Choice Vocal Duets.
Songs of England.
Songs of Scotland.
Songs of Ireland.
Songs of Wales.

FOR SALE,
NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS.

BY MATTEI, GOUNOD, STEPHEN ADAMS, DENYIN, MOLLOY, and DIETL.

NEW PIANO SOLOS.

PLANQUETTE'S NEW COMIC OPERA "PAUL JONES."

Also.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL THE SONGS IN THE LATEST GAITY BURLESQUE OPERA "FAUST UP TO DATE."

JANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889.

[2]

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDIA-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND CORREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Peking, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Coochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

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A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG, The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE. IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

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"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

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"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PUBLISHED BY THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Ltd., Hongkong, 7th January, 1889.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—176 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, ex. div., buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$132 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$400 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$90 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—89 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$270 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$115 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$229 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$106 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$127 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—160 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—B-24 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—E-11 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong Rone Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, nominal.
Pank Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$35 per share, sellers.
Panjion and Sunghie Dus Samantan Mining Co.—\$29 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$300 per share, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—260 per cent. premium, buyers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$53 per share, sellers.
The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, sellers.
Crusick, nk & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.
The Steam Tug Co., Limited—nominal.
The Anson Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$56 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$55 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$16 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$135 per share, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.
Gea Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, sales and sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, buyers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$19 per share, buyers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$71 per share, buyers.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3 01
Bank Bills, on demand 3 01
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3 01
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3 01
Credits at 4 months' sight 3 01
Sight 3 01
ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 3 81
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3 81
ON INDIA, T. T. 22 31
On Demand 22 31
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72 1
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
NEW MALWA, (without choice) per chest \$517
NEW MALWA, (first choice) per chest \$520
NEW MALWA, (bottom) per chest \$527
NEW MALWA, (second choice) per chest \$525
NEW BENGAL, (without choice) per chest \$503
NEW BENGAL, (bottom) per chest \$510
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$550
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

16th May, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Weather	State of sky
Wladivostok	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Tokio	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Nagasaki	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Shanghai	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Amoy	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Hongkong	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Batavia	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Singapore	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Manila	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6

The barometer has fallen along the southern coast of China.

Temperatures are slight for south-east winds. Cloudy, warm and day weather periods.
—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, scale and hundredths.
—Thermometer in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
—Humidity in percentage of saturation.
—Direction of wind in points.
—Force of the wind, according to Beaufort's scale of force of the wind.
—State of sky, according to the following scale:
0, Clear; 1, Partly cloudy; 2, Cloudy; 3, B, Cloudy; 4, Overcast; 5, Thunder; 6, Rain; 7, Snow; 8, Hail; 9, Fog; 10, Mist; 11, Drizzle; 12, Sleet; 13, Ice; 14, Storm; 15, Hurricane; 16, Typhoon; 17, Cyclone; 18, Tornado; 19, Other.

STATION. 17th May, 1889.—At 10 a.m.
Wladivostok 30.1 54 80 W Cloudy 0.6
Tokio 30.1 54 80 W Cloudy 0.6
Nagasaki 30.1 54 80 W Cloudy 0.6
Shanghai 30.1 54 80 W Cloudy 0.6
Amoy 30.1 54 80 W Cloudy 0.6
Hongkong 30.1 54 80 W Cloudy 0.6
Batavia 30.1 54 80 W Cloudy 0.6
Singapore 30.1 54 80 W Cloudy 0.6
Manila 30.1 54 80 W Cloudy 0.6

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(By Mr. Messrs. Palmer & Co.'s Register.)

To day.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Weather	State of sky
Barometer—9 a.m.	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Barometer—4 p.m.	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Thermometer—9 a.m.	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Thermometer—4 p.m.	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Thermometer—9 a.m. (wet bulb)	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Thermometer—4 p.m. (wet bulb)	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Thermometer—Minimum (wet bulb)	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6
Thermometer—Minimum (dry bulb)	30.1	54	80	W	Cloudy	0.6

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STREAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revabek, 12th May, Pakhoi 9th May, and Hothow 11th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Trent, 17th May, Nagasaki 12th May, Coals.—Order.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Bremner, 9th May, Whampoa 5th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CARISBROOKE, British steamer, 973, B. Cass, 12th May, Saigon 9th May, Rice and Paddy.—Morris & Ray.

CHATTAY, LEONVILLE, British steamer, 2,160, Talker, 14th May, Nagasaki 9th May, Rice.—Captain.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,097, Have, 17th May, Saigon 13th May, General.—Wo Koo & Co.

CICERO, British steamer, 1,020, George, 17th May, Saigon 13th May, Rice.—Chinese.

CITY OF SYDNEY, American steamer, 1,016, D. E. Friel, 17th May, San Francisco 15th April, and Yokohama 7th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

DAPHNE, German steamer, 1,700, T. Voss, 17th May, Singapore 11th May, General.—Siemens & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,172, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FREY, Danish steamer, 397, Lund, 14th May, Halphong 12th May, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GENERAL WERNER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 7th May, Yokohama 28th April, Kobe 1st May, and Nagasaki 3rd May, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

GLENSHIRE, British steamer, 2,210, Donaldson, 7th May, Kobe 2nd May, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 17th May, Calcutta 2nd May, Penang 9th, and Singapore 11th, 525 chests Opium 477 bales Cotton, 1,827 bales Gunnies, 200 hives Twine, 2,285 bags Saltpeetre, and 3,500 packages Sundries.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

LORETO, Spanish steamer, 535, D. J. de Ajubia, 14th May, Manila 10th May, General.—San Mon.

MEEFOO, Chinese steamer, 1,238, Lunt, 17th May, Whampoa 17th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

NECKAR, German steamer, 1,869, H. Supper, 16th May, Bremen 4th April, and Singapore 11th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

TSINAN, British steamer, 1,428, W. N. Allison, 17th May, Whampoa 17th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PARTHA, British steamer, 2,014, F. H. Wallace, 12th May, Vancouver 16th April, Yokohama 2nd May, Kobe 4th, Nagasaki 7th, and Shanghai 10th, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PRESAUR, British steamer, 2,116, L. H. Moulie, 17th May, Shanghai 14th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PHUQUOC, French steamer, 181, Robin, 17th May, Canton 17th May, Ballant.—Chinese.

PILOT, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, British steamer, 1,088, G. Cartier, 17th May, Saigon 12th May, Rice and General.—Wieler & Co.

PROSPERITY, British steamer, 1,487, G. Hensley, 12th May, Saigon 9th May, Rice and Paddy.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

TERAROS, German steamer, 1,570, John Petersen, 11th May, Saigon 9th May, Rice and Paddy.—Chinese.

THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 16th May, Taiwanfo 11th May, Amoy 14th, and Swatow 15th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

TRIFLES, German steamer, 2,020, Lange, 8th May, Kobe (Japan) 1st May, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, Moos, 6th May, Whampoa 6th May, General.—Wieler & Co.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, Speck, 15th May, from Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

VORWARTS, German steamer, 612, T. Bräher, 14th May, Halphong 12th May, Rice.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

WYVERN, British steamer, 1,008, J. Brotherton, 15th May, Saigon 11th May, Rice and General.—Tung Kee.

ZAPRO, British steamer, 675, McCaslin, 16th May, Manila 13th May, General.—Russell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ARON, Norwegian bark, 614, Christensen, 17th May, Rajahm 1st May, Timber.—Chinese.

BESSIE, British brigantine, 22, Shaw, 16th May, Freemantle, via Singapore, 18th April, Sandalwood.—Order.

DOROTHY, German bark, 620, H. Th. Moeller, 2nd May, Hamburg 1st Dec, General.—Siemens & Co.

ERLEKONG, Chinese bark, 457, Optum Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, James F. Rowell, 20th April, San Francisco 1st March, Flour.—Russell & Co.

HATTIE E. FAYLE, British bark, 907, J. McCannachy, 20th March, Sandakan 29th January, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

HEDVIG, British bark, 376, Soderman, 7th May, Tientsin 18th April, Bones.—Butterfield & Swire.

JAMES G. BAIN, British bark, 507, C. E. McNutt, 2nd April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th March, Coals.—Order.

KALAKAUA, Hawaiian bark, 182, John Duncan, 14th April, Honolulu 28th February, Old Copper.—J. Irvine, Matheson & Co.

MARTHA, British bark, 852